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TRANSLATED PROW THE HAWAHAN OF S. M. KANARAS

Kamehameha I.

CHAPTER III.

This was the commencement of the war

History of the Kamehamehas. BUSINESS NOTICES.

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against Kamchameha. Kauhi was a good soldier, having been the principal fighting chief in the wars of his father Kekanlike, on Mant. His kahu, Kua by name, came to Alapai and said to him, "I have come to demand the kingdom for my chief; do you take your chief to be king of Hawali." Alapai replied, "I will consent to that; but first do you bring your chief to talk with me, and then if it is right, I will take my chief to Ha-Copper & Tin Smiths, wait, to the child of the chiefs." Kus was TYAKE PLEASURE IN ANNOUNC- an ill-looking sore-eyed man, and as he returned up the hill towards the fort of Kahili. Kauhi and his people easily distinguished him. Kanhi inquired what his business was? Also on hand, a fall assortment of Trx Kua replied, "I am sent by Alapal, your Wanz, which we offer for sale at the lowest father, to bring you to him. By so doing, the kingdom will become yours, and Kamehameha will be taken back to Hawah; that is my errand in coming; let us go down to the seaside." Kauhi then consulted with his Kanhamanu Street, one door above Flit- chiefs, the priests and the prophets, as to whether they should take Kua's advice and go to meet Alapai. The priests answered: When one sleeps uneasily at night, with an ensatisfactory dream, and another dream shall come which explains the other, then the day shall be like the stroke of the burst of a swollen stream; thus shall it be with the wrath of the day, when it meets in the road with a hunchback, and sore-eyed, a rainbow in front. This man who comes hither is the rainbow, scattering drops to cool the heat of the day; we all understand this." [The Hawalian priests, like the oracles of

> utterances.-Trans.] Said Kua, "O chief, let us descend, thou and I; listen not to the worthless words of men; at the seaside are words of sense and value, when thou and Alapai shall converse

ocient Greece, were very enigmatical in their

together." But Kauhi replied to Kua, "I shall not go down with you." Then said Kua to Kauhi, You shall become a poor chief; I desired that the government should be ours yours and mine, but you have despised my words." Kanhi's forces, under Kukaca, immediate y attacked those fighting for Kamehameha and defeated them with great slaughter. Near the house of David Malo, at the breadfruit tree on which was wont to be hung the corpses of those shain in battle-there the soldiers of Kamehameha were slanghtered. Kamehameha himself fled and got on board the canoes of Alapai. Said Alapai, "I

thought that this was a contest between relations, but it appears to be an overturning of the government. I shall convey my chief (meaning Kamehameha) back to Hawall, and from thence shall come the war." He accordingly sailed for Hawaii, taking Kameha meha with him. Arriving there, he immediately made preparations for war against Maui, with the determination to spare no pains to defeat and capture Kauhi. The latter, having heard of the preparations of Alapal to again invade Mani, sent a present to Peleio olani, with a request that he would come to Maui to help him. Peleloholani, who was then acting as king of Oahu, consented to assist him

Alapai was one whole year making ready for he finally started. This war against Kaubi was one that was felt all over the land, and was noted for new modes of warfare. One was by drying up of the streams of Kauaula, Kanaha and Mahoina, the streams of Lahainaluna. The streams and the tare patches were dried up so that Knuhl's soldiers and people could get no food. The forces of Alapal kept constant watch over the water courses of Olowalu, Ukumeliame, Walluku and Honokawal.

When Peleioholani heard that Alapai was at Lahains, he gathered all his forces at Honokahus and at Honolus. At Honokahus az engagement took place, and Alapai's men were routed and driven as far as Keawawa. Alapai was not present at the fight, but hearing that Pelejoholani had attacked his men and driven them, he immediately made ready to meet the Kanal king. As usual with Ala pai, he had part of his forces in cances, and part on shore. Peleiobolani wished to join his forces to those of Kauhi, the chief of Mani, whom he had come to assist, but Alapai bolding Lahains, prevented him from doing so. The fighting in this war was very bloody; Peleioholani had some very noted warriors-heroes of a great many fights, but Alapai's men far outnumbered them. Blood flowed like water, and the king of Kanai, in trying to assist the chief of Maui, got himself into a pilikis. The battle of Puuncne, at Kannapali, was the principal one. Pelelo holani was surrounded and bemmed in, both on the side of the land and by sea, by the soldiers under Kalaniopuu and Keoua. There Peleioholani and Alapai met again, face to face, to call a truce, for the slanghter had been great on both sides. [The historial, here remarks: "Is not this in accordance FIRE INSURANCE COMP'Y. with Christian warfare Y"-meaning it is to be presumed, the warfare of civilized nations-"they go to war with one another la a friendly way; and so did the Hawaiians in the olden times."] A principal reason why the King of Oahu

[It appears that Peleiobolani, King of Kauai, in the commencement of this history, is now termed King of Oabu, he having probably either usurped the kingdom, or acted for the young king who so bravely resisted Alapai.] and the King of Hawall met again as friends, was from the fact that Alapai's mother belonged to Oahu, her name being Kalanikauleicisiwinni. From this circumstance, the chiefs of Hawaii were called brothers of Peleiobolani. Another reason why friendship should exist was that Kalaniopuu and Keoua, Alapai's generals, were both children of Peeichelani, their mother being Kamakai

Peace having been declared, Peleiobolaui, with his counsellor Naili and his soldiers, went to Koolan, on Molokai, to live. Kamehameha Nul lived in peace and quietness as King of Mani, and Alapai returned to his

kingdom on Hawaii. The latter chief is re- The Penny Journals of Paris.

few people at the beginning in his attempt to abduct the chief, and he did not succeed all about it, even to the minurish he got out of his encyclopedia. Being a journalist, he in his attempt. This however, was the be-

bloody battles of those times. Kalaniopan came very near losing his life on this occasion. He slipped on the pahochoe (the smooth lava) and was seized by two of the soldiers of Alapai, one on each side. He grappled with them both and crippled them. Two others attacked him and he killed them; two more came up and he held them out, one in each hand.

World, which can avert evil and kill vice, the only the one yield and educator, will spring up. London, though she has successful penny journals, has no such imminent agood penny sheet, the Herald would not tell so many lies. I have found one good thing in Paris journalism, and a thousand bad ones. May the one triumph over the thousand, even with government in the way!—Cor. Spring-field Republican.

in the Atlantic States and Europe:

Here in New England the grain harvest is always unimportant, but the leading product, hay, is abundant, while corn, potatoes and garden vegetables will be above the average. So far as regards the West and Northwest the prospects were never better. In the number of seres cultivated there is a large increase over any previous year. The grain crops are likely to be harvested in good condition, and in the aggregate will be the largest ever gathered. The wheat yield is throughout the Mississippi Valley spoken of as having an unusual promise. The farmers of Western New York and Pennsylvania claim that they have begun to harvest the as having an unusual promise. The farmers of Western New York and Pennsylvania claim that they have begun to harvest the largest and best wheat crop since 1846, while all other products of the field look equally favorable. I think the farmers of California will hardly get over \$150 per hundred for their grain next Christmas; fit goes below that price, those who can will do well to hold their grain for an improved market in the fall of 1869. It would be safe, and probably a quite profitable investment.

As to the fruit crop in New England, the apple is more important than all the others combined. For many years the supply has not been equal to the demand, and the present season will not prove an exception. The "set" of the fruit was superb, but the core-worm, curentio and the rose-bug have, in many orchards, left hardly a tithe of the crop. More apples decayed on the ground last year in California and Oregon than will this year be raised in the six Eastern States.

In the aggregate the harvest of 1868 will be nousually large. In England, from whence there were unfavorable accounts in the spring, there will be at least an average yield; and in France, and all over the continent, the harvest is reported by tourists to surpass any within the past ten years.

The Taue Life.—Final success, the joy of life's barrest, is the goal of human hopes. No wise or thoughtful man will live merely for a day. The pilerim who seeks a home is not content to linger and loiter for the mere flowers beside the way. The sower looks forward to fields white and ready for the sickle. The triumph or pleasure of today is transitory. We want a hope that does not sink with the setting sun.

The true success in life is that which does not fail in the evening of our days, or leave them to barrences. We want that shout of "harvest bome" that will not die into silence with the falling breath, but make the passage of the grave a whispering gallery, where heaven and earth talk together. We want something that will reach beyond time, beyond the things of the present, something that will take hold on eternity.—Flave.

War is Powers, the American sculptor, considered a villain and a thirf? Because he chiesled a poor girl out of a piece of marble and sold her for a "Greek Slave."

A SILK dress pattern was recently thrown to a dimense on the Boston stage, whether as a substantial compliment or a hint, is not stated.

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kingdom on flawaii. The latter chief is remembered as having been a kind and affect thorate friend to the common people.

The fands possessed by him were inherited from his grandfather, Mahiotali, and he never interfered in the landed possessions of the wives and made feasts for them. His print pal wife—or queen, was Keaka. He used to make a progress occasionally through his dominion of Hawaii, but he lived at Hilo for several years. During his residence at that place, Keoua, (one of his favorite generals) was taken very sich. He was otherwise called the Kalanikupuapsikalaninui. [Phoebus, what a name!] He died at Waiakes, in the year 1732, and there the chiefs lamented for him. His brother was Kalaniopuu, by whom he was persuaded to abduct Kamehameha I. [Known to mas & Kamehameha I. [This is the first time that the bestevitan has mades of their charge in all respects, and distinction between the two Kamehamehas.] It was ramored that Alapai caused the death of Keoua. It may or may not have been sobut immediately after this a war broke out between Alapai; Rameeiamoku, Kamanawa, Kecaumoku, and Keaweheult. These were all called children of Alapai, and were among his noted warriors, through when he obtained his kingdom. They were prepared for any warlike emergencies that might arise; but Puna, the kahu (body servant) of Kalaniopuu, had prepared a war canoe and placed it between Plopio and Kalepolepo. This was the commencement of Kalaniopuu's disturbances. He had very few people at the beginning in his attempt, to shadet the chief, and he did not succeed in his attempt. This however, was the become in the morning he tells then whole Paris world his because in his attempt. This however, was the become in the morning he tells then whole Paris world his morning he tells then whole Paris world his manipulation of his attempt. This however, was the because of his attempt. This however, was the because in the morning he tells then whole Paris world his attempt. This however, was the because he was a supposed and the presen in his attempt. This however, was the beginning of the war that afterwards took place between Kalaniopuu and Alapai, and resulted in the kingdom of Hawali coming into the possession of the former.

Kalaniopuu and Keona were hereditary chiefs of Hawali, and to them belonged the Kingdom by descent. But Alapai, by his prowess and superior ability, carned the kingdom for himself and cut off many of the chiefs. He was himself, however, a chief of the was always for the most successful of which is the Petile Frence, on the same plan precisely. It has an editor who follows in Timelike Trim's footsteps, and has some of his art at making kingdom for himself and cut off many of the chiefs. He was himself, however, a chief of high lineage, his mother being Kalanikan-leclaiwi, and his father Kecaumoku.

After the attempt to abduct Kamehameha, which is called the battle of Kalepolepo, there was a fight at Paicie, adjoining Punaloa, between Alapai and Kalaniopun. After wards a battle was fought between the opposing forces at Mokaulele, and it extended to Mahinaaka. This was another of those bloody battles of those times. Kalaniopun bool of the septimy journals. Opinion will creep in by and by, and the engine which can move the world, which can avert evil and kill vice, the only thorough purifier and educator, will

Kalaniopuu's warriors on that day gained the battle, for the chiefs saw that his soldiers were very brave, and that he himself was a very strong man. After the fight of Mahina-aka, (the full moon) Kalaniopuu became King of Kau and Puna, he being a chief of Kau, because his ancestors belonged there.

Alapai lived at Hilo for a year after this and then went to Waipio; thence he went to Kawalhae and went up to Waimea, at a place called Lanimaomao, where he was taken sick.

Another Labor saving Machine.—A public trial has made in the presence of several well know railroad men, contractors and others, of Sleeper's Excavator, which was not only satisfactory but convincing to the mind of every one present of its entire success. The ground selected was near the San Jose Railroad, on Twenty-first street—no better ground could have been selected for a thorough itest, as it partook of "hard pan," which required a strong team to run a furrow through it. This machine, or wagon, is quite simple in its construction, so much so that one man and two horses are all the motive power necessary to do the work of Kawalhae and went up to Walmea, at a place called Lanimaomao, where he was taken sick. Removed thence, he went down sgain to Kawalhae, and getting more sick, died there, first making his will, giving the kingdom to his son Keawcopala. This was in the year 1754, and Keawcopala succeeded to the kingdom of Hawali.

[To be contisued.]

The Harvest.—A New England writer speaks as follows of the harvest prospects in the Atlantic States and Europe:

Here in New England the grain harvest is always unimportant, but the leading product, hay, is abundant, while corp, potatoes and garden vegetables will be above the average. So far as regards the West and Northwest the prospects were never better. In the number of serve cultivated there is a large increase over any previous year. The grain crops are likely to be harvested in good condition, and in the aggregate will be the in ground and that occur proughed, out offer not work as well as on the hard ground; in fact, it does its own ploughing, scraping, loading and dumping, and does it estisfactorily. It gathers a full load in going forty or sixty feet, and takes a clean furrow tweive inches wide, and, as a street contector remarked, leaves a smooth grade with no loose dirt behind. We learn that hundreds of these machines are now in use at the East, and that they will be a success here does not admit of a doubt. Captain A. M. Burns owns the patent for this coast, and has three of the machines here. A well-known contractor offered to take them all, but Capt. Burns desires to exhibit what they are capable of doing before disposing of those on hand; yet he can supply all orders on short notice. One of them will be placed in the Mechanics' Fair next week.—Alta.

QUIET VIRTUES.—It is the bubbling spring which flows gently, the little rivalet which runs along day and night by the farm-house, that is useful, rather than the swollen or that is useful, rather than the awolien or warring cataract. Niagara excites our wonder, and we stand amazed at the power and greatness of God there, as He "pours it from the hollow of his hand." But one Niagara is enough for the continent of the world; while the same world requires thousands of the continent of the world; while the same world requires thousands of the same world with their gentle quiet beauty. So with the acts of our lives. It is not by great deeds, like those of the martyrs, that good is to be done; it is by the daily quiet virtues of life—the Christian temper, the good qualities of relatives and friends and all, that good is to be done.

DEPTH OF THE SEA. - Captain Sir John Depth of the Sea.—Captain Sir John Ross made some enormous soundings at sea, one of which, 900 miles weat of St. Helens, extended to the depth of 5,900 fathoms, or 30,000 feet, or nearly 5½ miles; the weight employed amounting to \$5 pounds. Another, made 200 miles west of the Captain Good Hope, occupied 49½ minutes, in which time 2,226 fathoms were sounded. Captain Denham sounded in the South Atlantic, 7,706 fathoms, or nearly 7,7 geographical miles. If the existing waters were increased by one-fourth, they would drown the earth, with the exception of some high mountains.

Frans are felt for the safety of the party which sailed from Panama some time ago in pursuit of the imaginary sidden treasure at the Cocce I-lamis, as it is fully time some tidings were received of them.

A LADT, being asked to waltz, gave the fol-

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AND FANCY PRINTING, OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

WITH NEATNESS AND DISPATCH

The Franch Press Law.—The new Press Law of France is more in agreement with the spirit of the age than that which it supersedes. It matters little what motive induced the Emperor Napoleon to enlarge the liberty of French Journaliam. Perhaps he is really carrying out those ideas of progress which has so often assured the world are dear to him, and which he is so willing to reduce to practice as fast as France is educated up to them and may safely be trusted with them. Perhaps he is desirous to make friends with so powerful a body of men as the French newspaper writers, whom no legal discipling his hitherto been able to coerce into service adulation of the Empire. Whatever is the real purpose of the concession, its effect can hardly be injurious to the Napoleonic vegines, and may prove a solid advantage to it. The French journals now have quite as much liberty as Napoleon could be aspected to give them. So long as his form of government is an empire, and he the centre of a strongly centralized system, so long must be, in self-protection, keep some kind of check on the freedom of the press. It is only under the mild constitutional monarchies and in republics that the press can expect to enjoy a large measure of liberty. In estimation the sizelfian empire, and he the centre of a strongly centralized system, so long must be, in self-protection, keep some kind of check on the freedom of the press. It is only under the mild constitutional monarchies and in republics that the press can expect to enjoy a large measure of liberty. In estimating the significance of the Emperor's acts of liberalism, we must always look at them not from our own point of observation, but from his.

Under the new law, French editors are free to write what political articles they picase, and are answerable for the abuse of the privilege to the correctional tribunals. The government puts likelf in the quasi position of a private individual. If a private citizen is libeled he has his remedy in the courts; so has the government. Prosecutious no longer originate with imperial ministers. The prefect of each department now has general supervision of the journals published in his jurisdiction, just as he has of other interests. The plan of "warnings," which was an ingenious system of terrorism, beliding as it did a threatuning rod over the editorial head, no longer exists. In case of a distinct offence, a prosecution does not necessarily follow. In this respect, the law is a curiosity, and reminds one rather of the discipline of a school tilan of a statute for the government of grown up people. M. Pinard, Minister of the Interior, in his circular to the Prefects, giving them final instructions concerning the law, enjoins upon them the exercise of great forbearance with erring ones (the lad boys of the school, we might call them). The prefect is to maintain a "survellance" over the newspapers, but to keep in "good relations" with them—like very attitude of a school master towards his refractory pupils. He is to preserve the "dignity of power," (his own) but not to "compromise the independence of the writer empty to the journal that has led the public into error," and the printing of that reply is a sufficient condonation of the offence. Or, he may cause a contradiction to be inserted in a

prosecute half the compania has been submitted to the Minister of the Interior, along
with a copy of the journal containing the
offensive article. Finally, when a prosecution is resolved upon, the editor has his
chance of acquittal before a magistrate.
However much profects, public prosecutors
and magistrates may be desirous to prove
their fidelity to the imperial government,
they will not be so very anxious to make enemics of a power which they can clearly perceive the Emperor propitiate rather than to
overnwe. In the country, where the editors
may happen to be on terms of personal friendship with the functionaries, they may be
pretty sure of considerate treatment.

The practical operation of this curious law
will be watched with interest by the editorial profession in all parts of the world. It
promises well.—N. F. Jour, of Com.

LAUNCH OF A CALIFORNIA STRAMER.-The new steamship America, built by Henry Steers for the Pacific Mail Steamship Company.

board of large steamships can have but a faint idea of their magnitude. Like the "big trees" of California, their size deceives the beholder; and even when near by the spectator does not fully appreciate their vast proportions until he visits the interior. The visitor, on ascending a long, high staging on the port side, found himself on a vast inclined floor, from which he could look down on the city. The wheel-house guard seemed large enough to contain a good-sized house. These project over the sides of the ship. Below the main deek is the first cabin, and on the third deck is the second cabin. The engine room is located in the hold. The walls of the vessel are of solid timbers. In the centre is a massive frame-work, which is to support the engines and walking-beam. The engine led is composed of square timbers laid horizontally, and forming a solid support several feet in thickness. The walking-beam frame extends from the bottom of the ship many feet above the main deck. It is a model of strength, and its braces are eight or ten feet thick, composed of many pieces of timber, iron bolied. The nuts on the ends of these bolts are about the size of quart cups. All the wood-work has been planed and polished until it is as smooth as a mirror. Much yet remains to be done. After the engines are put in, the cabins are to be constructed, and will be furnished most luxuriously.

The America is 380 feet in length, 50 feet

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The Asseries is 880 feet in length, 50 feet wide, 82 feet in depth, and about 5,000 tons burden. She is a side-wheeler, and is to inve first-class engines build at the Novelly Iron Works. It is nine months since the keel of the America was laid. The vessel is said to be the larnest wooden steamship in the world. Long before the appointed hour arrived a large number of people assembled in the shippard and its vicinity. Sloops, steam-tugs, and small craft crowded around the yard with flags flying from every projecting spar. The upper deck of the America was packed with lades and gentlemen. At 12 o'clock the gangway was lowered from the vessel, and the policemen rushed hither and thither ordering the ewowd to fall back. At 12:05 a shout of exuliation went up, the ship moved, the ways smoked, and the steam tury blew their whiefles. The multifude held their breath, the camoon belched forth a salvo, and the huge mass, six storkes high and nearly 400 feet long, gilded rapidly into the river. As the ship touched the water, an American flag, as if by magic, was flung to the breeze, and in an instant almost she was taken in charge by the tugs in waiting. The launch was most successful, and never was a shipbullder prouder than the architect of the America, Henry Steers.

N. Y. Tribone, July 34th.

SELF-DEPENDENCE. — Many an unwise par-ent works hard, and lives sparingly all his life for the purpose of leaving enough to give his children a start in the world, as it